

MYOTONIC GOAT REVIEW

A PUBLICATION OF THE MYOTONIC GOAT REGISTRY



Winter 2020

Volume 12 Issue 4

Notes from the Pasture

It has been a year since I became the editor of your newsletter; hard to believe how fast the time has gone! I have thoroughly enjoyed brainstorming ideas for future issues, building your newsletters, getting to know the MGR Youth Members we have had the privilege to spotlight and also gathering topics from fellow MGR members!

As I sit down to begin this issue, I remember writing the first newsletter and talking about what a challenging year 2019 was for many of us and how we wished the new year would get here. Who would have thought 2020 would turn out the way it has! I hope all of you have remained safe and healthy throughout this crazy Covid-19 pandemic. Throughout all the craziness of 2020, I hope you have taken a few steps back to reflect on the things that really matter in life and embrace those things if you have taken them for granted. With the holiday season in full swing, I hope you enjoy time with family (in person or virtually) and look forward to 2021 and beyond with optimism that life as we knew it will return back to normal.

In this issue, we will take a look at the show results from the Hoosier Corona Classic, Fall Finale and 2020 MGR National shows, meet two outstanding MGR Youth, and also begin a several article series on goat diseases and disease testing. On facebook late last winter, I came across some helpful reference guides for vaccinations, worming, etc that I wanted to share. If you are struggling with what to prepare for your holiday gatherings, we have been treated to several recipes submitted by fellow MGR members.

As always, if you have any ideas for future newsletters or topics you would like to learn more about, please send them my way.

Merry Christmas to all and to all a goodnight!

Until next time, happy goating!
Drew DeRiemacker, editor
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INSIDE THIS ISSUE:

From the MGR Office	2
Hoosier Corona Classic	3-5
MGR Fall Finale	6-7
2020 MGR National Show	8-10
Reference Guides	11-21
Holiday Recipes	22-23
Diseases and Testing Caprine Arthritis Encephalities (CAE)	24-27
MGR Youth Spotlight	28-29
Best Holiday Photo Contest	30



From The MGR Office...



It's hard to imagine we are finally at the close of a year that can only be described as "unreal". During such an uncertain time, our MGR Breeders have done a fantastic job promoting the breed. To put this in perspective MGR has registered 1,224 additional goats in 2020 than we did in 2019 (not including transfers). In addition, we have added 342 new MGR Breeders! To say our breed has grown a lot over the last few years would be a fair assessment. In truth, not I nor the MGR Board of Advisors could have imagined the amount of growth our breed or registry would have in a short time.

In order to more efficiently service our breeders, MGR will be going through some changes over the next 18-24 months.

- Our first goal is to offer breeders the ability to e-mail registration applications along with photos (we will print these for you) beginning on February 1, 2021. The cost of this will be \$15.00 each & processing time will be 30-45 (not guaranteed as a rush). We are halfway to our financial goal of adding a commercial photo printer.

- The \$2.00 rush fee will be discontinued on January 1, 2021 as it has been over utilized causing regular processing delays. A graduated rush service will replace this. We ask that you do NOT use the rush service unless it is a truly a necessity.

- MGR will no longer offer a prorated membership fee for new breeders beginning on January 1, 2021. Offering a prorated fee along with a referral program causes our office to lose money for each new breeder added from September through December.

- Our annual breeder fee will change to \$36.00 for adult breeder fees beginning on January 1, 2021, however there will not be an increase in our youth breeder fees.

- Our referral program will change from a free registration to a \$5.00 coupon on January 1, 2021.

Our goal is to offer faster processing of paperwork for all our breeders. In order to make this goal a reality, we must move to an upgraded server system, purchase a new workstation, several new printers & add an addition employee. Thank you for you past patience and your support as we grow together towards a bright future for our breed.

****Attention Canada breeders ONLY- The Herd Book will again close for the open registration of bucks on 12/31/2020. If you have not yet sent in your registration applications, please do so by the 31st!**

I would like to thank all who have participated in our Facebook photo contest. I hope all have enjoyed the last ten categories we have offered. Our "Best Holiday" category started on December 11, 2020 so if you have not entered yet, be sure to do so.

The MGR office will be closed December 24th 25th & 28th for the Christmas holidays. I hope each of you have a safe, happy & health holiday & kidding season. May 2021 bring each of you a much more prosperous year than 2020 has been.

~Tara

Although MGR welcomes unsolicited articles and pictures, it does not assume responsibility for statements by advertisers and contributors. It is the sole responsibility of the reader to obtain veterinary services and advice before using any of the information in this newsletter. Articles appearing in the Myotonic Goat Review do not necessarily reflect the views or opinions of the MGR staff or publisher. Pictures contributed via regular mail will be returned only if accompanied by a self-addressed envelope and return postage. All contributions become the sole property of MGR.

Hoosier Corona Classic - Alexandria, IN

Show 1: Judge Josh Lichlyter Show 2: Judge Wade Buntin

Show 3: Judge Sherri Stephens

*Indicates verified MGR Point

Show 1: August 28, 2020

Junior Champion Doe

Bureau Creek Liberty	Lora Watson
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Reserve Junior Champion Doe

Bureau Creek Jivin to the Jazz	Benjamin & Sheena Schmidt
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Senior Champion Doe

Buck Creek Ebony	Benjamin & Sheena Schmidt
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Reserve Senior Champion Doe

Buck Creek Faye	Kali Poore
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Grand Champion Doe

*Bureau Creek Liberty	Lora Watson
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Reserve Grand Champion Doe

Buck Creek Ebony	Benjamin & Sheena Schmidt
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Junior Champion Buck

Muddy River Recon	Kali Poore
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Reserve Junior Champion Buck

Buck Creek Toby	Bryan & Debbie Monts
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Senior Champion Buck

WP Don Julio	Kaely Prather
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Reserve Senior Champion Buck

Oeltjenbruns Farms Myotonics Kingsman	Benjamin & Sheena Schmidt
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Grand Champion Buck

*WP Don Julio	Kaely Prather
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Reserve Grand Champion Buck

Oeltjenbruns Farms Myotonics Kingsman	Benjamin & Sheena Schmidt
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Junior Champion Platinum Wether

Black Walnut Farm Oscar	Elisabeth Bevels
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Reserve Junior Champion Platinum Wether

Buck Creek Leo	Bryan & Debbie Monts
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Senior Champion Platinum Wether

Heavenly Hill Farm No Boom Boom	MacKenzie & Phillip Jurek
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Reserve Senior Champion Platinum Wether

Riverside Fainters Locked & Loaded	Leah Dockendorf
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Grand Champion Platinum Wether

*Heavenly Hill Farm No Boom Boom	MacKenzie & Phillip Jurek
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Reserve Grand Champion Platinum Wether

Riverside Fainters Locked & Loaded	Leah Dockendorf
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Hoosier Corona Classic - Alexandria, IN

Show 2: August 29, 2020

Junior Champion Doe

Brassring Blue Sage	Renee Anderson
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Reserve Junior Champion Doe

Buck Creek Tallulah	Benjamin & Sheena Schmidt
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Senior Champion Doe

Buck Creek Ebony	Benjamin & Sheena Schmidt
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Reserve Senior Champion Doe

Buck Creek Faye	Kali Poore
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Grand Champion Doe

*Buck Creek Ebony	Benjamin & Sheena Schmidt
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Reserve Grand Champion Doe

Brassring Blue Sage	Renee Anderson
---------------------	----------------

Junior Champion Buck

Muddy River Recon	Kali Poore
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Reserve Junior Champion Buck

Buck Creek Toby	Bryan & Debbie Monts
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Senior Champion Buck

WP Hammer	MacKenzie & Phillip Jurek
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Reserve Senior Champion Buck

Oeltjenbruns Farms Myotonics Kingsman	Benjamin & Sheena Schmidt
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Grand Champion Buck

*WP Hammer	MacKenzie & Phillip Jurek
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Reserve Grand Champion Buck

Muddy River Recon	Kali Poore
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Junior Champion Platinum Wether

Black Walnut Farm Oscar	Elisabeth Bevels
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Reserve Junior Champion Platinum Wether

Zollinger Farm Pluto	Amy Taylor
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Senior Champion Platinum Wether

Riverside Fainters Gilbert	Leah Dockendorf
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Reserve Senior Champion Platinum Wether

Morning Star Apollo	Janice Foster
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Grand Champion Platinum Wether

*Riverside Fainters Gilbert	Leah Dockendorf
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Reserve Grand Champion Platinum Wether

Morning Star Apollo	Janice Foster
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Hoosier Corona Classic - Alexandria, IN

Show 3: August 29, 2020

Junior Champion Doe

Naughty Goat Acres Pearl Jam	Colleen Reardon & Robert Lorenz
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Reserve Junior Champion Doe

Naughty Goat Acres Biscuit	Colleen Reardon & Robert Lorenz
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Senior Champion Doe

Brochin's Hackberry Lane Lulu	Doug & Janet Brochin and Family
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Reserve Senior Champion Doe

Buck Creek Dahlia	Renee Anderson
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Grand Champion Doe

*Naughty Goat Acres Pearl Jam	Colleen Reardon & Robert Lorenz
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Reserve Grand Champion Doe

Brochin's Hackberry Lane Lulu	Doug & Janet Brochin and Family
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Junior Champion Buck

Naughty Goat Acres Boomer	Colleen Reardon & Robert Lorenz
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Reserve Junior Champion Buck

WP Huckleberry Finn	Brian & Mackenzie Treadwell
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Senior Champion Buck

WP Don Julio	Kaely Prather
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Reserve Senior Champion Buck

Buck Creek Moonshine	Brian & Mackenzie Treadwell
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Grand Champion Buck

*WP Don Julio	Kaely Prather
---------------	---------------

Reserve Grand Champion Buck

Buck Creek Moonshine	Brian & Mackenzie Treadwell
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Junior Champion Platinum Wether

Zollinger Farm Pluto	Amy Taylor
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Reserve Junior Champion Platinum Wether

Brassring Chillie Willie	MacKenzie & Phillip Jurek
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Senior Champion Platinum Wether

Stray Eight Dawson Bleu	Debra Dockendorf
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Reserve Senior Champion Platinum Wether

Heavenly Hill Farm No Boom Boom	MacKenzie & Phillip Jurek
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Grand Champion Platinum Wether

*Stray Eight Dawson Bleu	Debra Dockendorf
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Reserve Grand Champion Platinum Wether

Heavenly Hill Farm No Boom Boom	MacKenzie & Phillip Jurek
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MGR Fall Finale - Lebanon, TN

October 23 & 24, 2020
Judges- Show A: Debbie Mullins Show B: Jason Brashear
***Indicates verified MGR Point**

Show A, October 23rd	Show B, October 24th
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Junior Champion Doe

Outlaw Farms Evanora	Tara & Joe Lawrence	Outlaw Farms Evanora	Tara & Joe Lawrence
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Reserve Junior Champion Doe

Crow River Fainters American Honey	Janice Foster	Fall Over Farms Light Up My Heart	Pamela T. Weeks
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Senior Champion Doe

Shadow Dance Rebellious Rose	Jasmine Pittman Hunt	WP Tanqueray	Samantha Wise or James Prather
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Reserve Senior Champion Doe

Amazing Grace Farm Magnolia	Grace Lawrence	Outlaw Farms Violet	Tara & Joe Lawrence
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Grand Champion Doe

*Shadow Dance Rebellious Rose	Jasmine Pittman Hunt	*Outlaw Farms Evanora	Tara & Joe Lawrence
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Reserve Grand Champion Doe

Outlaw Farms Evanora	Tara & Joe Lawrence	WP Tanqueray	Samantha Wise or James Prather
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Junior Champion Buck

WP Valentino	Samantha Wise	Moening Hill Farm Legendary Party Flashback	Katie Bevels
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Reserve Junior Champion Buck

Farout Fainters Gazette	Kevin & Brandy Thorneberry	Morning Star Ranch Rock Star	Janice Foster
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Senior Champion Buck

WP Don Julio	Kaely Prather	Muddy River Rebel	Katie Bevels
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Reserve Senior Champion Buck

Muddy River Rebel	Justin & Katie Bevels	WP Don Julio	Kaely Prather
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Grand Champion Buck

*WP Valentino	Samantha Wise or James Prather	*Muddy River Rebel	Justin & Katie Bevels
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Reserve Grand Champion Buck

WP Don Julio	Kaely Prather	WP Don Julio	Kaely Prather
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Junior Champion Platinum Wether

Black Walnut Farm Oscar	Elisabeth Bevels	Mar-Bob Breezy	Robert & Martha Beasley
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Reserve Junior Champion Platinum Wether

Amazing Grace Farm Fruity Pebbles	Grace Lawrence	Amazing Grace Farm Fruity Pebbles	Grace Lawrence
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Senior Champion Platinum Wether

Rocky Ridge Tattoo	Ellen Pittman	Rocky Ridge Tattoo	Ellen Pittman
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Reserve Senior Champion Platinum Wether

Riverside Fainters Locked & Loaded	Alison Marie Thielen	Riverside Fainters Gilbert	Leah Dockendorf
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Grand Champion Platinum Wether

*Rocky Ridge Tattoo	Ellen Pittman	*Rocky Ridge Tattoo	Ellen Pittman
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Reserve Grand Champion Platinum Wether

Riverside Fainters Locked & Loaded	Alison Marie Thielen	Mar-Bob Breezy	Robert & Martha Beasley
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MGR Fall Finale - Lebanon, TN



2020 MGR National Show - Lebanon, TN

October 24, 2020

National Champion Doe

WP Honey	Rebecca Powers
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Reserve National Champion Doe

Amazing Grace Farms Ginger	Grace Lawrence
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(Left) 2020 Reserve National Champion Doe Amazing Grace Farm Ginger, bred & owned by Grace Lawrence
 (Right) 2020 National Champion Doe WP Honey owned by Rebecca Powers & bred by Samantha Wise or James Prather
 Back (Left to Right) Judge Lowell Walker, MGR Owner Tara Lawrence, Judge Debbie Mullins, and Judge Jason Brashear

2020 MGR National Show - Lebanon, TN

October 24, 2020

National Champion Platinum Wether

Rocky Ridge Tattoo	Ellen Pittman
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Reserve National Platinum Wether

Rocky Ridge Bourbon Street	Ellen Pittman
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2020 National Platinum Wether Entries including champions selected: Riverside Fainters Gilbert, Leah Dockendorf; Fern Hill Sponge Bob, Cheyenne Van Echo; Stray Eight Dawson Bleu, Debra Dockendorf



(Right) 2020 Reserve National Champion Platinum Wether Rocky Ridge Bourbon Street, bred & owned by Ellen Pittman
 (Left) 2020 National Champion Platinum Wether Rocky Ridge Tattoo, bred & owned by Ellen Pittman
 Back (Left to Right) Judge Lowell Walker, MGR Owner Tara Lawrence, Judge Debbie Mullins, and Judge Jason Brashear

2020 MGR National Show - Lebanon, TN

October 24, 2020

National Champion Platinum Buck

Goat Hill Farm Nate	Cheyenne Van Echo
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Reserve National Champion Buck

Fern Hill Dynamite Jack	Robert & Martha Beasley
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2020 National Buck Entries including champions selected: WP2 Alangulon, Samantha Wise or James Prather; Woody Creek Farm Full Force, Drew & Amy DeRiemacker



(Left) 2020 Reserve National Champion Buck Fern Hill Dynamite Jack, owned by Martha & Bob Beasley bred by Prissy Chilcutt.
 (Right) 2020 National Champion Buck Goat Hill Farm Nate, owned by Cheyenne Van Echo & bred by Kathy Jacobs
 Back (Left to Right) Judge Lowell Walker, MGR Owner Tara Lawrence, Judge Debbie Mullins, and Judge Lisa Edinger

POLIO/LISTERIA



**EVERY 4-6 HOURS
(AROUND THE CLOCK)**

PENG - 1CC/10# SQ

FORTIFIED VITAMIN B - 5CC SQ

DEXAMETHASONE 6CC/100# IM DAILY

DOSES TAPER DAILY



DUAL WORMING

**2 WORMERS FROM 2 DIFFERENT
CLASSES OF WORMER**

SAFEGUARD 1CC/5# DAYS 1-3

QUEST 1CC/100# DAY 1

GIVE BOTH ORALLY

REPEAT ON DAY 10 IF NEEDED



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WARMING A COLD GOAT

The fastest way to warm a cold goat:

Put the goat in a plastic bag, leaving the head sticking out.

Submerge the goat in a sink/tub of hot water (104°)

Continue to check the water temperature and add hot water to maintain 104°

The goat's cold body will cool the tub water quickly

NORMAL TEMP IS 101.5-103.5

A pinch of cayenne mixed with enough honey to make a paste, can be swiped in the goats mouth every 15 minutes to help warm and boost energy

If the goat cannot be moved into a hot water bath, you can warm by:

Heating up towels in the dryer, make a towel tent over the goat (including its head), using a blow dryer, fill the tent with hot air

Additional sources of heat may include: rice packs, hot water bottles, hot water in ziplock bags, heat lamps, heat pads and electric blankets (must be closely monitored to prevent burning/over heating).

These are to be used in ADDITION to a warming method from above.

Very warm (103-104°) strong coffee OR Very warm (103-104°) Molasses Water is ok to give while cold, and may help warm your goat

Be sure to check the goats temperature every 15-20 minutes, so it doesn't get over heated.

**** DO NOT FEED THE GOAT ANYTHING UNTIL IT'S TEMPERATURE HAS REACHED 101+ ****

**** Remember, warming a goat quickly can contribute to dehydration, so once warm, be sure to rehydrate**

Injectable Vitamin B can be given 1cc/20# SQ
1/4cc can be given orally to newborns under 24 hours old

Created by: Nadene Reynolds - Old Hidden Creek Ranch
**** GOAT EMERGENCY TEAM **** Revised 2/8/2020

TUMMY HEALER and SLOWING SCOURS

Cayenne Pepper
Cinnamon
Ginger
Apple Cider Vinegar
Slippery Elm
Black Strap Molasses
Garlic

Full Size Breed Adults - mix 1 tsp each & enough water to make a 30cc drench

Kids over 6 months & mini breeds - mix 1/2 tsp & enough water to make a 15cc drench

Tiny Tots - mix 1/4 tsp each & enough water to make a 8-10cc drench

Can be given 2-3 times a day

Pumpkin Puree, Bananas, Cinnamon, Activated Charcoal, Honey and ACV water can also help slow scours

When a goat is scouring, remove all grain products. Feed fresh hay and browse only, and push fluids. Electrolytes if possible.

Fortified Vitamin B Complex can be given daily to support the rumen
1cc/20lbs SQ

Created by: Nadene Reynolds - Old Hidden Creek Ranch
**** GOAT EMERGENCY TEAM **** Revised 2/8/2020

CD&T TOXOID vs ANTITOXIN

A toxoid is a vaccine. It takes about 10 days for a toxoid to become effective. Toxoids help prevent disease offering long term protection. Usually given annually. CDT is always a 2cc dose, no matter the age/weight of the goat
(*outside of the US, read label for dosage of toxoid amount)

CD&T is best given when the animal is of weaning age when their immune system is functioning well.

Give to pregnant dam 30 days prior to kidding
then give to her kids at 8-12 weeks old, boost 21 days later, then yearly

If dam was not given CDT prior to kidding, give kids first vaccine to kids at 7-21 days old,
then boost 21 days later, then yearly

Antitoxins are used when immediate protection is needed.
Antitoxins stay active about 10 days.

CD antitoxins sole job is to combat the toxin that is produced by clostridium, it's usually given for any condition that may create an imbalance in the rumen, such as (but not limited to).....

* BLOAT
* OVEREATING
* RUMEN SHUT DOWN/NOT CHEWING CUD
** COMPROMISED RUMEN
* ENTEROTOXEMIA
* POISONING

Kids (up to 20lbs) 5cc preventative and 10cc treatment every 12 hours
Adults (over 20lbs) 10cc preventative and 20cc SQ every 12 hours

Tetanus antitoxin is given when:

* Tetanus is suspected
* Disbudding
* Banding
* Animal attack, especially dog bites
* Puncture wounds and broken bones

(Prevention Dose) 5cc (no matter age or weight)

** Both antitoxin doses have been confirmed with Colorado Serum Company*

**** Please note..... Giving antitoxin in an emergency does NOT void the goats CDT vaccine ****

Created by: Nadene Reynolds - Old Hidden Creek Ranch
**** GOAT EMERGENCY TEAM **** Revised 2/6/2020

SMOOTHIES

Often times when animals aren't feeling well, they have no appetite or can't physically eat. While recovering, smoothies can supply calories and fluid intake. You may offer the smoothie to your goat in a bowl, if your goat won't eat, you may have to drench the smoothie to make sure they are getting the calories needed.

Alfalfa *
Apples
ACV (apple cider vinegar) *
Bananas *
Beets
Bell Peppers (RED) *
Black Berry Vines
Broccoli (in moderation) *
Carrots
Celery
Collard Greens
Dandelions
Grapefruit
Green Beans *
Hay
Kale (in moderation) *
Kelp
Mustard Greens (in moderation)
Oranges
Pumpkin
Raspberry Vines
Romaine Lettuce
Spinach *
Strawberries *
Squash *
Watermelon

* good for anemia support smoothies

**Garlic, Ginger Root and other herbs from tummy healer recipe

Blend with enough electrolytes to make a smoothie type consistency

You can also blend in Dyne (added calories) or other oral supplements such as Show Bloom or Vita-B12 Crumbles.

Created by: Nadene Reynolds - Old Hidden Creek Ranch
**** GOAT EMERGENCY TEAM **** Revised 2/6/2020

POISONING TREATMENTS

****Always start by checking the goats temperature first
(101.5-103.5 is normal range)****

Activated Charcoal (used to absorb the poison):
every 4-6 hours as needed
1 Tablespoon of Powder per 30#, mixed with water and drenched

Activated Charcoal Gel 1-3cc per 2.2# given orally

Milk Of Magnesia (used to flush poison out)
(usually given 30-60 minutes AFTER activated charcoal)
15cc/60# ORALLY every 4-6 hours (1cc/4#)

CD Antitoxin TREATMENT dose:
Kids 10cc SQ every 12 hours
Adults 20cc SQ every 12 hours

**** Proper treatment will depend on the poison****

**** Keep the goat warm and provide fresh water during the vomiting
and if needed change each time it gets soiled****

Once the goat stops vomiting, offer hay and natural browse only (no grain) for a few days. Repopulate flora with probiotics for about 3 days. If rumen is compromised, dark beer at room temp can be given to help kick start the rumen (6oz for standard adult, 4oz for miniature adult, adjust for kids)

Created by: Nadene Reynolds - Old Hidden Creek Ranch
**** GOAT EMERGENCY TEAM **** Revised 2/6/2020

Pregnancy Toxemia/Ketosis

Symptoms can include: loss of appetite, depression, separating herself, grinding teeth, swollen ankles, head pressing, dull eyes and/or appearance of being blind, slow to rise, recumbent, incoordination, muscle tremors, seizures, increased respirations, breath and urine may have a fruity, sweet odor (caused by excess ketones)

Treatments:

Karo Syrup (corn syrup) & Molasses mix 2 parts syrup to 1 part molasses and give 30cc AND 30cc CMPK (or MFO) - every 2 hours OR

Nutri-Drench 2oz twice a day OR

Propylene Glycol OR Vegetable Glycerin 60-100cc twice a day

In addition give:

Fortified B Complex 1cc/20lbs daily SQ

Keep doe sternal and if after 24 hours she is still not standing, you'll need to put her in a sling with her feet just touching the ground so she can try to stand. Begin with 15-20 mins, 3-4 times a day and increase time up to 30 minutes to an hour, 3-4 times a day.

Please NOTE: Nutri-Drench is caustic and can suppress appetite and Propylene Glycol is an appetite suppressant and inhibits rumen bacteria.

**** Ketosis and Milk Fever can be hard to tell apart, ketone strips (found at most pharmacies) can be used to rule out ketosis. If unsure, treatment for both should be considered.**

Created by: Nadene Reynolds - Old Hidden Creek Ranch
**** GOAT EMERGENCY TEAM **** Revised 2/6/2020

Pneumonia/Respiratory Infection Treatment

Prescription Antibiotics (Most Effective):

Nuflor (3cc/100lbs) SQ once a day for 5 days *OR*
 Excenel RTU/Naxcel (6cc/100lbs) SQ given once and then again in 12 hours, then once a day for a total of 5 days *OR*
 Draxxin (1cc/100lbs) SQ once and repeated in 7 days (Nuflor can be given on days 1-5 as well)

Over The Counter Antibiotics:

(Most Effective) Tylan 200 (1cc/25lbs) SQ twice a day, for 5 days *OR*
 (Most Effective) Tylan 50 (4cc/25lbs) SQ twice a day, for 5 days
 (Less Effective) La200/Biomycin (1cc/20lbs) SQ once a day for 5 days

For Fever and to Reduce Lung Inflammation, as needed:

Banamine (1cc/100lbs) SQ every 24 hours (up to 3 days)
 Children's Liquid Ibuprofen (1cc-5cc/10lbs) orally every 6 hours
 Meloxicam (1mg/kg (2.2lbs)) orally every 24 hours
 Aspirin (325mg/10lbs) orally every 12 hours

* Fever reducer/anti-inflammatories mentioned here are recommended to reduce lung inflammation, with or without a fever *

Bovi Sera (hyperimmunized serum contains antibodies for the common pneumonia pathogens)
 Adults 20-40cc SQ
 Kids & Lambs 10-20cc SQ
 every 12-24 hours until improvement is noted

VetRx or quality essential oils can be used to help open the goats airways and help their breathing. A couple of drops in each nostril 3 times a day.

Created by: Nadene Reynolds - Old Hidden Creek Ranch
 ** GOAT EMERGENCY TEAM ** Revised 2/6/2020

Pain, Inflammation & Fever Reducer Dosages

Brand Name/Medication	Dosage	SQ, IM or Orally	How Often & How Long
Flunixin Injectable (Banamine)	1cc/100lbs 0.1cc/10lbs (zero point one)	SQ or Orally	Once daily for up to 3 days Can be given every 12 hours in severe cases <i>** Can cause retained placenta, do not give until placenta has passed**</i>
Flunixin Horse Paste (Banamine)	50mg/100lbs (double the horse dose - 250lbs on tube treats 125lb goat)	Orally	Once daily for up to 3 days Can be given every 12 hours in severe cases
Meloxicam (Metacam or Mobic)	1mg/2.2lbs (Comes in oral or injectable)	Orally or SQ	Once daily as needed (can be used for long term pain and inflammation)
Ketoprofen (Anafen)	3mg/2.2lbs	SQ	Once daily as needed
Aspirin	325mg (1 adult aspirin or 4 baby aspirin) per 10lbs	Orally	Every 12 hours as needed Crush and mix tablets with a bit of water, then drench
Ibuprofen (Advil/Motrin)	200mg (1 tablet) per 20-100lbs Children's Liquid 1-5cc/10lbs	Orally	Every 6 hours as needed Crush and mix tablets with a bit of water, then drench <i>** always give the lowest dose that is effective **</i>

**** DO NOT GIVE Tylenol or Bute to Goats ****

We do not recommend Banamine Pour On for Goats

Created by: Nadene Reynolds - Old Hidden Creek Ranch
 ** GOAT EMERGENCY TEAM ** Revised 2/6/2020

Over Fed Bottle Babies & Floppy Kid Syndrome Treatment

A kid will drink as much as you will let it drink as the sucking response makes it feel safe and secure. A "Floppy Kid" is one that has been overfed (by either its dam or from bottle feeding) Most likely seen around *3-21 days of age*.
Not to be mistaken for weak and chilled kids (see files/poster for warming)

Common Symptoms:

Scouring, Loss of Appetite, Wobbly, unsteady gait, full belly (sloshy when shaken), Lethargic, might have a fever, may show signs of respiratory distress, Limp, Unable to Stand or Control its legs

Treatment:

Check temperature (warm if needed)

Remove kid from mom/bottle for 24-36 hours

Feed warm (103°) electrolytes in place of milk to keep the kids hydrated (add a pinch of baking soda to each bottle)

Dissolve 1 teaspoon of baking soda in 8oz of warm water (103°) and give 10-20cc orally. Repeat 3 times in the following 3-6 hours.
For very tiny kids, give 5-10cc of the above solution

Milk of Magnesia 1cc/4 lbs orally every 4-6 hours (flush toxins from the body)

CD antitoxin 10cc every 12 hours (helps flush toxins)

Banamine 1cc/100lbs SQ (0.10cc per 10lbs)
If baby is under 10lbs, give the minimum dose of 0.1cc
(if babies temp is high or in normal range - do not give if baby has a low temp)

Fortified B Complex 1cc/20lbs SQ daily

Enema (will help move things along if baby isn't responding to treatment)

Most kids will show obvious improvement within 6-10 hours

Created by: Nadene Reynolds - Old Hidden Creek Ranch
** GOAT EMERGENCY TEAM ** Revised 2/6/2020

Hypocalcemia/Milk Fever

Symptoms can include: loss of appetite, depression, separating herself, weakness, lethargy, uncoordinated, dry nose, cold extremities, appearing blind, muscle spasms, mild bloat, constipation, incoordination, inability to stand, lowered body temperature, may stop ruminating, urinating, defecating, and/or shivering after being milked

** Ketosis and Milk Fever are hard to tell apart, Keytone strips can be used to rule out Ketosis. If unsure, treatment for both should be considered **

Treatment:

Calcium Gluconate 23% solution

Initial Dose: 8-12oz orally

2 hours later 5-8oz

Then 3 times a day until symptoms improve

OR

Initial Dose: **CMPK** 60cc & 30cc molasses water (50:50)
2 hours later: 30cc **CMPK** & 30cc molasses water (50:50)
then 30cc **CMPK** & 30cc molasses water (50:50)
3 times a day until symptoms improve

** **CMPK** can be irritating to the throat**

OR

Oral Calcium - TUMS

Initial Dose: 1000mg Tums 5-7 tablets & 30cc molasses water (50:50)

2 hours later: 1-3 tablets & 30cc molasses water (50:50)

then 1-3 tablets & 30cc molasses water (50:50)

3 times a day until symptoms improve

(Tums should be crushed, mixed with water and drenched)

Give 1cc/20lbs of Fortified B Complex Daily SQ to stimulate appetite

Created by: Nadene Reynolds - Old Hidden Creek Ranch

** GOAT EMERGENCY TEAM ** Revised 2/6/2020

HOW TO CHECK FAMACHA....

1	Optimal	no dose
2	Acceptable	no dose
3	Borderline	dose?
4	Dangerous	dose!
5	Fatal	dose!



1) **COVER** the eye by rolling the upper eyelid down over the eyeball

2) **PUSH** down on the eyeball. An easy way to tell if you are using enough pressure is that you should see that the eyelashes of the upper eyelid are curling over your thumb

3) **PULL** down on the lower eyelid

4) **POP!** Mucus membranes will pop in to view. Make sure that you do not score the inner surface of the lower eyelid but rather score the bed of mucus membranes

Credit: USDA Sustainable Ag Research & Education Program (LINE10-300) and Small Ruminant Parasite Control in New England

* only expose the membrane for a short period of time as air and light will make the membrane become more red and will give a false result

* If the goats body temperature isn't within normal range (101.5-103.5) the FAMACHA will not be accurate

*FAMACHA must be checked in direct sunlight for an accurate reading

The GET team suggests *starting anemia support if FAMACHA is a 3, 4 or 5* and running a fecal to see what parasite your goat may have

Created by: Nadene Reynolds - Old Hidden Creek Ranch ** GOAT EMERGENCY TEAM ** Revised 2/6/2020

HORSE WORMERS FOR GOATS

Ivermectin based horse wormers are given at **3 TIMES** the **WEIGHT** of the goat

Goats weight x 3 = dose on the horse paste tube

Some horse pastes that are safe to use in goats:
Equimax, Zimectrin and Zimectrin Gold, DuraMectin, Ivercare, Ivermectin, Eqvalan

(example: if your goat weighs 50lbs, he would need the dose to treat a 150lbs horse.... if he weighs 100lbs, he would need the dose to treat a 300lbs horse)

** All horse wormers that contain Praziquantel will effectively treat Tape Worms

Quest & Quest Plus Paste are dosed at
1cc/100lbs orally

(there is not much margin for error, dose carefully)

Safeguard Horse Paste

Goats weight x 9 = dose on the horse paste tube

** We highly recommend emptying entire contents of the tube into a smaller container, mixing well, and then drawing up what is needed. The reasoning behind this is to be sure that the active ingredient in the paste is evenly distributed **

WE ALWAYS RECOMMEND PULLING A FECAL BEFORE WORMING YOUR GOAT - YOU NEED TO KNOW WHAT PARASITE YOU ARE FIGHTING TO BE ABLE TO PICK THE APPROPRIATE WORMER

Created by: Nadene Reynolds - Old Hidden Creek Ranch
** GOAT EMERGENCY TEAM ** Revised 2/6/2020

Enterotoxemia & Compromised Rumen

Common Symptoms:

Watery diarrhea (or no diarrhea if paracete), lethargy, low body temperature, arching of the back (abdominal discomfort), screaming, head pulled back, lying on side and legs paddling, convulsions, coma and death.

Symptoms are quickly followed by death if not caught and treated

TREATMENT:

CD antitoxin* (every 12 hours as needed)
Kids 5cc for preventative, 10cc for treatment
Adults 10cc for preventative, 20cc for treatment

Penicillin 1cc/20lbs SQ twice a day for 5 days

Activated Charcoal 1 tablespoon of powder per 30lbs, mixed with water and drenched (binds toxins)

MOM 1cc/4lbs every 4-6 hours (to help flush out the toxins)

Banamine 1cc/100lbs SQ (once a day, up to 3 days) (relaxes the gut)
(do not give if temperature is low)

Probiotics 3-4 hours after antibiotics (restores good flora)

Dark Beer (room temp - drenched) 6 oz for full size adult, adjust for minis and kids (helps restore rumen function)

Fortified B Complex 1cc/20lbs SQ once a day

**Stop ALL grain! Only offer hay, alfalfa and natural browse.
Encourage fluids!**

**CD antitoxin is needed and effective immediately (NOT CD&T Vaccine)*

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** GOAT EMERGENCY TEAM ** Revised 2/8/2020

EXTERNAL PARASITES TREATMENT

Fleas & Lice:

Cylence 1cc/25lbs (topically)
(safe to use as early as 1 week old)

Ivermectin Pour On 1cc/33lbs (topically)

Ultra Boss 1.5cc/50lbs (topically)

Tea Tree Oil 1 drop mixed in 6cc carrier oil (ex: coconut, olive) (topically) can be worked in by rubbing with your hands, along topline and their sides. Allow to sit for a few hours, then start combing using a nit comb

**** (TOPICAL meds are applied down the goats topline, from neck to tail, part hair first) ** Topical meds can cause skin irritation & burn the skin, keep a close eye on your goat. Do not get it the goat's eyes!**

Repeat in 3 weeks (if needed)

Mites:

Ivermectin (1%) Injectable SQ 1cc/40lbs given 3 times, 7 days apart (this med stings, expect a reaction)

Nustock or MTG oil can be used on rough skin patches (MTG oil will enhance the effects of the sun and may cause sunburn. It's best to use at night or keep animal under shelter while using)

**** It's important that you strip and replace bedding, also boosting the goat's immune system with fresh garlic and loose minerals is recommended ****

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** GOAT EMERGENCY TEAM ** Revised 2/8/2020

How to give an ENEMA

Mix 1/2-1 tablespoon of cooking oil (olive oil or vegetable oil) with 1/2-1 cup of very warm (103 degree) water

OR

1/2 - 1 Cup of very warm water (103 degrees) and 8-10 drops of dishwashing liquid

Lay the baby over your lap with its bottom over the tub or a trash can so you can see what comes back out

Use a syringe (without a needle) (luer slip works best) to draw the liquid up.

Then, lube the end and insert in to rectum and slowly depress the plunger. The amount of liquid needed will vary depending on the goat's size.

Repeat until the liquid squirts back out.

Then massage stomach on both sides and on the belly, if possible, let the kid walk around a bit.

This can take several times of filling him up and/or 30 minutes or so to see results.

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CONGESTED UDDER & MASTITIS

CONGESTED UDDER (*edema/swelling of the udder*)
Vitamin C (relieves edema) 1000-3000mg daily

Peppermint Essential Oil (increases circulation) add a few drops to a carrier oil and use to massage (or you can use an udder balm)

Offer electrolytes in addition to plain water

To "work" out a congested udder, begin by applying the peppermint oil, then apply a heated towel and begin massaging and kneading while towel is still very warm. Massage and knead from the top of the udder down to the teat and strip the milk when once you begin breaking up the congestion. You should continue 5-10 minutes. Repeat at least 3 times a day until the udder is no longer congested.

Balm, warm compress, massage and knead, milk and repeat

MASTITIS (*infection of the udder*)

Milk with flakes, chunks, stringy stuff and/or blood as well as odd color should be suspected as infected. You can test with the California Mastitis Test to confirm. Doe may or may not have a fever along with this infection.

Always wash hands, udder, teats and all tools used before and after handling the goat.

*** Its ALWAYS BEST to have the milk cultured to determine the pathogen before beginning antibiotics (even if you begin antibiotics immediately after the milk sample until getting the results) This isn't always possible but very helpful.

TREATMENT: Today (in milk) mastitis infused antibiotics. 1/2 tube infused per side, twice a day (12 hours apart) for 3-5 days. Milk out as much as you can before infusing with antibiotic. Neosporin is excellent for lubricating the cannula for easy insertion. Make sure to pull the does kids off and keep away so they cannot nurse.

Fresh garlic clove or fresh garlic paste can be offered to mom to help support her body while recovering.

When dealing with acute, chronic, or gangrenous mastitis: give antibiotics SQ as well

Nuflor 3cc/100lbs once a day for 5 days
PenG Procaine 1cc/20lbs twice a day for 5 days
La200/300 or BioMycin 1cc/20lbs once a day for 5 days

**Gangrenous mastitis may need the udder amputated, as tissue death occurs

Supportive care (*pain/inflammation/fever*):

Banamine 1cc/100lbs SQ once a day (up to 3 days)
Meloxicam 1mg/kg (2.2lbs) orally every 12 hours as needed
Aspirin 325mg/10lbs orally every 12 hours as needed
Children's Liquid Ibuprofen 1cc-3cc/10lbs orally every 6 hours as needed

Fortified Vitamin B Complex DAILY 1cc/2-lbs SQ
Probiotics 3-4 hours after giving antibiotics
Bovi Sera (adults) 20-40cc every 12-24 hours

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COMMONLY USED *PRESCRIPTION* ANTIBIOTICS

Brand Name/ Medication	Dosage	SQ or IM - How often & how long
Nuflor (Florfenicol)	3cc/100 lbs 1cc/33 lbs 0.30/10lbs (zero point three)	SQ once a day for 5 days
Resflor Gold (Florfenicol & Flunixin)	3cc/100 lbs 1cc/33 lbs 0.30/10lbs (zero point three)	SQ once a day for 5 days <i>*This product contains Banamine (Flunixin) do not give extra Banamine with this product</i>
Borgal or Tromidox (In Canada) (Sulfadoxine Trimethoprim)	3cc/100 lbs 1cc/33 lbs 0.30/10lbs (zero point three)	SQ or IM once a day for 5 days
Excede (Ceftiofur)	1.5cc/100 lbs 0.15cc/ 10 lbs (zero point one five)	SQ Give (ONCE) --- Repeat on Day 4 if needed <i>* this drug will kill instantly if given in a vein, always pull back on the plunger to be sure you do not see any blood, then inject</i>
Excenel RTU (Ceftiofur Hydrochloride)	6cc/100 lbs 1cc/ 16.6 lbs 0.6cc/10lbs (zero point six)	SQ Day 1, dose twice 12 hours apart Day 2-5 dose once daily
Naxcel (Ceftiofur Hydrochloride)	6cc/100 lbs 1cc/ 16.6 lbs 0.6cc/10lbs (zero point six)	SQ Day 1, dose twice 12 hours apart Day 2-5 dose once daily
Draxxin (Tulathromycin)	1cc/100 lbs 0.1cc/ 10 lbs (zero point one)	SQ Once and then give a booster in 7 days <i>Nuflor can be used in conjunction with Draxxin on days 1-5</i>
Baytril 100 (Enrofloxacin)	4cc/100 lbs 1cc/25 lbs 0.4cc/10lbs (zero point four)	SQ once a day for 5 days

Always give probiotics 3-4 hours after giving antibiotic to restore good gut bacterial!!

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COMMONLY USED *OVER THE COUNTER* ANTIBIOTICS

Brand Name/Medication	Dosage	SQ or IM - How Often & How Long
Tylan 200 (Tylosin)	1cc/25lbs 0.4cc/10lbs (zero point four)	SQ twice daily for 5 days
Tylan 50 (Tylosin)	4cc/25lbs 1.6cc/10lbs (one point six)	SQ twice daily for 5 days
La 200 or BioMycin (Oxytetracycline)	1cc/20lbs 0.5cc/10lbs (zero point five)	SQ once daily for 5 days
La300 (Oxytetracycline)	1cc/30# 0.33cc/10# (zero point three three)	SQ once daily for 5 days
Penicillin G Procaine	1cc/20lbs 0.5cc/10lbs (zero point five)	SQ twice daily for 5 days <i>Please note ** In some cases, such as polio/listeria, the PenG dose will be higher</i>
Combi-Pen 48 <i>We recommend short acting penicillin vs Combi Pen, recent research shows that it is more effective at reaching higher blood levels</i>	1cc/20lbs 0.5cc/10lbs (zero point five)	SQ once daily for 5 days

**** DO NOT give Oxytetracycline and Penicillin at the same time**

Always give probiotics 3-4 hours after giving antibiotic to restore good gut bacteria!!

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COMMON WORMER USES & DOSAGE FOR GOATS				
Class	Common Name	Dosage	Pregnant	Treats
Benzimidazoles	Panacur/Safeguard (liquid) Fenbendazole	1cc/5lbs (3 days in a row for tapes, 5 days in a row for Meningeal Worm)	Safe	Tapeworm & Meningeal Worm ONLY <i>Also effective when used as part of DUAL WORMING PROTOCOL</i>
	Valbazan Albendazole	2cc/25lbs orally (1cc/7lbs 3 days in a row for Tapeworm and when using as part of dual worming)	NOT Safe	Tapeworm, Liver Fluke, Barber Pole Broad Spectrum
Macrolytic Lactones	Ivermectin Injectable 1%	1cc/33lbs orally 1cc/40lbs injected	Safe	Lungworm, Barber Pole, Strongyles, Stomach Worms, Broad Spectrum Injected for Mites
	Ivomec Plus Injectable 1%	1cc/33lbs orally 1cc/40lbs injected	Safe	Lungworm, Barber Pole, Strongyles, Stomach Worms, Broad Spectrum Inject for Mites & Liverfluke
	Ivermectin Oral Sheep Drench	6cc/25lbs orally	Safe	Lungworm, Barber Pole, Strongyles, Stomach Worms, Broad Spectrum
	Cydectin Oral Sheep Drench Moxidectin (DO NOT USE POUR ON)	4.5cc/25lbs orally	Safe	Lungworm, Barber Pole Strongyles, Stomach Worms Broad Spectrum
	Cydectin Injectable Moxidectin	1cc/33lbs orally 1cc/40lbs injected	Safe	Lungworm, Barber Pole Strongyles, Stomach Worms Broad Spectrum
	Quest Horse Paste Moxidectin	1cc/100lbs orally	Safe	Lungworm, Barber Pole Strongyles, Stomach Worms Broad Spectrum
	Quest Plus Horse Paste Moxidectin/Praziquantel	1cc/100lbs orally	Safe	Lungworm, Barber Pole Strongyles, Stomach Worms, Tapeworm
Nicotinic Agonists	Prohibit/Levamisole <i>Should not be given to sick or down goat</i>	add 1 packet to 32oz water, mix well 2.7cc/25lbs orally	Safe	BIG GUN WORMER <i>Only use when NOTHING else is working</i>
	Pyrantel Pamoate 50mg/ml	1cc/5lbs orally	Safe	Barber Pole, Strongyles, Stomach Worms, Broad Spectrum

Always, always, always have a fecal run BEFORE worming!!
Not all wormers work for all parasites. You need to know what you are treating BEFORE you treat!
When treating Barber Pole Worms, we recommend DUAL WORMING.
Choose a wormer from 2 different classes, dose at the same time in 2 different syringes.
Repeat a fecal 7 days after the first treatment to make sure your wormer is working. Re-dose on day 10.

**** PLEASE NOTE:** These wormers generally treat the listed parasites, however, parasite resistance varies within regions and Barber Pole especially, may be resistant **

Created by: Nadene Reynolds - Old Hidden Creek Ranch **** GOAT EMERGENCY TEAM **** Revised 2/6/2020

BUMPING A DOE

**** This technique can be used after a doe delivers her first baby and you are unsure if there are more to come ****

With the doe standing, stand behind her (facing her rear)

Bend down and reach around her belly

Place your palms against her belly, right in front of her udders.

Pull up and "bounce" her belly, keeping your hands in contact with her belly.

If there is another kid, you should feel something hard or solid.

If no kid(s), the belly will feel soft and squishy.

Created by: Nadene Reynolds - Old Hidden Creek Ranch

**** GOAT EMERGENCY TEAM **** Revised 2/6/2020

BASIC GOAT ASSESSMENT

When dealing with emergencies, BEFORE treatment of any kind... YOU need to get some basic information

#1 GET A CURRENT RECTAL TEMPERATURE

A thermometer is a MUST HAVE tool when owning goats! Always be sure to insert the thermometer 1.5" into rectum to get an accurate temperature. Have a spare back up thermometer on hand!!

Normal temp is 101.5-103.5

#2 CHECK YOUR GOATS FAMACHA

Famacha (inner lower eyelid color) should be checked when the goats temperature is within the normal range. A high or low temperature can alter the FAMACHA score.

#3 CHECK YOUR GOAT FOR PHYSICAL SYMPTOMS (these are SOME of the things to look for)

Can you hear rumen sounds? Is your goat chewing cud? Eating and drinking ok?

Is your goat peeing a good steady stream? Is your goat pooping normal goat berries? If not, what color and consistency is your goats poop? What shape is his poop? Does it have a strong odor? Any mucus or blood present?

Is your goat acting lethargic? Lying down all the time? Has it eaten anything new or anything it wasn't supposed to eat (dog food, chicken feed, new plants)? Is he head pressing? Is she grinding her teeth?

Neurological: twitching eyes, circling, drooling, pulling head to one side, off balance, apparent blindness, dilated pupils

Respiratory: Raspy breathing, Wheezing, Coughing, Nasal Discharge, Eye Discharge, Rapid Breathing or Shallow Breathing

Skin: Visible bugs? Nits/Eggs? Scaly/crusty skin patches, abrasions, cuts, flaky/dry skin

Is your goat a female? Is she bred? What is her due date? any discharge from her vulva? Is her udder filling up? Can you feel ligaments?

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Holiday Recipes

Recipe for: **Polar Stars**

Ingredients:

- 24 oz. white almond bark
- 1/2 c. peanut butter
- 2 c. rice krispies
- 2 c. miniature marshmallows
- 2 c. chopped pecans

Melt almond bark (according to package). Add peanut butter and stir until mixed well. Then add rest of the ingredients. Mix well. Drop by teaspoonful on wax paper. Let cool completely. Stores for days in airtight container

From the kitchen of: Anna Garrett



recipe for: Champagne Salad Amy DeRiemacker

from the kitchen of

ingredients:

- 3/4 cup sugar, 1 pkg (8 oz) cream cheese- softened
- 1 pkg (10 oz) frozen strawberries in juice, 2 bananas sliced
- 1 large container coolwhip

directions:

combine cream cheese and sugar in large mixing bowl. add drained pineapple, mix thoroughly. add strawberries, including juice. mix well. add 2 sliced bananas and mix. add large container of coolwhip. mix thoroughly and freeze for 12 hours before serving.

eat, drink and be merry



Recipe: **Christmas Crack Breakfast Casserole**

1 can refrigerated crescent rolls; 1-1/2 lb bacon, cooked and chopped; 1-1/2 cups shredded cheddar cheese; 1-1/2 Tbsp dry Ranch Dressing mix; 6 eggs; 1/2 cup milk; 1/2 tsp pepper.

1. Preheat oven to 350 degrees F
2. Lightly spray a 9x13 pan with cooking spray. Unroll crescent rolls and press into bottom of pan, pressing seams together to seal.
3. Sprinkle cooked bacon on top of crescent rolls, top with shredded cheddar cheese.
4. Whisk eggs, milk and dry Ranch dressing mix until well blended. Pour over bacon mixture

From the Kitchen of Katie Bevels

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Diseases and Testing

Welcome to part one of the discussion series on Diseases and Testing. In this series we will look at three important diseases that are common among goats- the Caprine Arthritis Encephalitis (CAE) virus, Caseous Lymphadenitis (CL) and Johnes. We will learn about what each are, the means of infection, ways to test our herd for the diseases, control methods and will wrap up with discussing the reasons to test.

Caprine Arthritis Encephalitis



Caprine arthritis encephalitis (CAE) virus is a member of the small ruminant lentiviruses (also includes ovine progressive pneumonia, or OPP, of sheep), which may lead to chronic disease of the joints, and on rare occasions, encephalitis in goat kids less than six months of age. The CAE virus is intimately associated with white blood cells; therefore, any body secretions that contain blood cells are potential sources of virus to other goats in the herd. Since not all goats that become infected with CAE virus develop clinical disease, it is important to test goats routinely for infection by means of a serologic test that detects viral antibodies in the serum. It is important to remember that animal infection status, not clinical disease, is the element of interest in assessing risk factors and designing control programs for CAE virus. There are 5 major forms of CAE in goats: arthritis, encephalitis (inflammation of the brain), pneumonia, mastitis, and chronic wasting. The arthritic form of the disease is most common in adult goats, while the encephalitic form is most common in kids. The chronic wasting form of the disease can occur either separately or in addition to any other form of CAE.

1. What are the major means of spread of the virus?

The CAE virus is primarily transmitted to kids via colostrum in the first few feedings after birth. Blood (e.g., contaminated instruments such as needles, dehorers, etc, and open wounds) is regarded as the second most common way of spread. Contact transmission between adult goats is considered to be rare except during lactation.

2. What type of sample is needed for CAE testing?

Blood should be collected into a 5 or 10 ml. "red-top" clot tube or serum separator tube. Leave the blood at room temperature for at least 1 hour to allow clot formation.

3. What does a positive or negative mean?

A positive result means the goat has been infected with the CAE virus and has made antibodies reactive with the CAE antigens used in the test. This goat is regarded as potentially contagious for the virus, especially if lactating. The antibody against CAE is not a protective antibody and infectious virus can still be spread in milk and blood of this goat. As many as 90% of positive goats may be free of clinical signs of the disease, and remain so for years or life. A young goat not infected with CAE virus which has received heat-treated colostrum containing CAE antibodies may also test antibody positive for several months because of passive transfer of maternal antibodies from the colostrum. It is recommended re-testing these kids after six months of age to determine their true infection status. A negative result means that this goat is either not infected, or has been recently infected and is producing amounts of antibody too low to be detected. While the latter case does not appear to be common, it is a good reason to retest all negative goats when not in a closed herd. Goats that are negative should be periodically tested (twice a year for the 1st year, and annually thereafter).

4. Can an animal testing positive ever test negative on future tests?

Goats infected with CAE virus are infected for life. Thus a goat tested true positive by the CAEV cELISA test would not later clear the CAE virus infection. Occasionally a very young animal, fed heat-treated colostrum containing CAE antibodies may test positive and later negative from the decline of passively acquired antibodies in the colostrum. In some goats, seroconversion may be delayed for months after exposure. These "silently" infected animals test negative for antibody until the viral infection is activated by stress or other factors. It has not been determined whether these goats were infectious to other goats during the time they harbored the virus but remained seronegative. Lastly, although the CAEV cELISA test is a USDA licensed test showing excellent ability to detect CAE virus antibody true positive results it is not perfect test. The commercial manufacturer of the cELISA test publishes a test specificity of 99.6%, which means 4 in 1000 tests could generate a false positive result that upon retesting could test seronegative.

5. Is there a difference in the types of serology tests available for making a diagnosis of CAE virus infection?

Yes, there is a validated and USDA licensed (cELISA) for CAE virus antibodies. This test is more sensitive (ability to detect true positive animal) than the agar gel immunodiffusion (AGID) test (sensitivity of 85%-90% and specificity of 100%). Values for the CAE cELISA have been set by double testing goat sera by ELISA and a very sensitive research assay, called immunoprecipitation. The positive cutoff score for the cELISA had a sensitivity of 100%, and specificity of 99.6%, which means there is a false positive rate of 4 out of every 1,000 samples tested.

6. Is it okay to drink raw milk containing the infectious CAE virus?

There is NO evidence that the CAE virus is transmissible to humans. However, there are other serious human pathogens which have been transmitted through raw milk.

7. In heat treating colostrum, what times and temperature should I use?

Heat treating colostrum will inactivate the CAE virus and prevent spread from the doe to her offspring. Colostrum from any doe may be heated to between 133 degrees and 138 degrees F (56 to 59 degrees C) and held at that temperature for one hour to inactivate the virus. An accurate thermometer is important. It is recommended to use a water bath or double boiler to regulate the temperature more closely. A large batch may be heat-treated and frozen in small feeding size portions for later use (about one pint per kid). If heated higher than 140 degrees F, the usefulness of the colostrum will be greatly reduced due to denaturing of beneficial proteins, including antibodies to other infectious microorganisms.

8. How often should I test my animals?

Twice a year initially followed by annual testing is suggested for herds which are primarily negative, with testing before kidding recommended. Any new animals brought into the herd should be quarantined and tested twice (at least 30 days apart) before introduction with other negative animals. In addition to CAE infection, new goats should be tested for Johne's disease, as a biosecurity screen. For herds with both positive and negative animals, negative animals should be tested more often to adjust the milking order so that negative animals are milked first.

9. What should I do if my animal tests positive for CAE?

Because there is a small possibility (4/1000 samples) of a false positive result, it is generally recommended that test-positive animals be re-sampled and re-tested in 14-30 days. Animals under 6 months of age should not generally be tested, but if a young animal is test-positive, it should be re-tested at 6 months of age because of the potential for influence of maternal antibodies passed from the dam to the kid.

10. Can sheep get CAE? Can goats get OPP?

While the classical strains of CAE and OPP only infect goats and sheep respectively, variants of each virus can infect any small ruminant, including wild small ruminants, such as wild ibex and mouflon. If you own both goats and sheep, monitoring for small ruminant lentiviruses should be performed in both species.

11. Is there a vaccine for CAE?

No. It is very difficult to create effective vaccines against retroviral diseases. Several different vaccine types have been experimentally tested, but none have provided adequate protection against CAE infection.

12. Can it be treated?

There is no specific treatment for CAE. However, goats may be given supportive care including pain medication and antibiotics for opportunistic bacterial infections. Even with supportive care, the encephalitic form is usually fatal. Any goat suspected of having CAE should be reported to the State Veterinarians or USDA Area Veterinarian in Charge immediately.

Arthritic CAE

- Lameness (may be sudden)
 - Stiffness
 - Reluctance to walk
 - Abnormal posture
 - Reluctance to rise
 - Weight loss
 - Swollen joints
 - Walking on knees

Encephalitic CAE

- Incoordination
- Inappropriate placement of limbs
- Progressive paralysis
 - Depression
 - Blindness
 - Head tilt
 - Seizures
 - Death

Pneumonic CAE

- Deep, chronic cough
- Difficulty breathing
- Weight loss

Mastitic CAE

- Hard, swollen udder(s)
- Decreased milk production

In addition, CAE virus may also cause a chronic wasting disease in which goats continue to lose weight although appetite is unaffected.

Source: Washington Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory (WADDL), Cooperative Extension- USDA National Institute of Food and Agriculture



MGR Youth Spotlight



Jason Gray

My name is Jason Gray. I am from Anderson, Indiana. I am 16 years old, and I am a sophomore at Anderson High School. I belong to the Goat Club in my local 4-H, and I am a Junior Leader. I am proud to show my Myotonic goats in 4-H, as well as sheep, hogs, and chickens. I also compete with Recycling, Collections, and Construction Toys projects in 4-H. I am in the National Junior Honor Society, and on the archery team at my school. I also love hunting, riding my dirt bikes and 4-wheelers, hiking, and playing video games.

My mom, my dad, my two brothers, my two sisters and I own Muddy River Farm. I have been a junior breeder of Myotonic goats for 5 years. I showed at my first Myotonic goat show in 2016 and fell in love with showing. Being in the show ring is one of my favorite places to be! I love the friendship I build with my goats, and the teamwork between us in the showing. I also love the friendships I have made through showing goats. It is so much fun seeing our friends from many different states coming together to have a great time of showing and fellowship! Everyone is so encouraging and supportive of each other. It's something I always look forward to, and something I am very thankful for! I am also very thankful to live on a goat farm. Hanging out with my goats is another one of my very favorite things. I think the only thing I ever get in trouble for is smelling like buck when I come in the house!

In the future I plan to continue raising and showing Myotonic goats. I would love to become a goat judge. I hope to pursue a career in agribusiness.





MGR Youth Spotlight



Jacob Gray

My name is Jacob Gray, and I am 14 years old. I live in Anderson, Indiana with my mom, my dad, my two sisters and my two brothers. We raise Myotonic goats on our farm named Muddy River Farm. I am a freshman at Anderson High School. I am a peer tutor for special needs students at the middle school, and I am a member of the National Junior Honor Society. In 4-H I show my Myotonic goats, hogs, Southdown sheep and chickens. I also do other 4-H projects including Collections, Construction Toys and Recycling. I am in the Junior Leaders and the Goat Club. I have been a junior breeder with the Myotonic Goat Registry for 6 years. My hobbies include hunting deer, squirrels and coyotes, riding tractors on my grandparents' farm, dirt-biking and playing video games with my friends.

I really love showing my goats at the Myotonic goat shows. I look forward to it every year. Being in the showing is so exciting. I have made so many good friends with other junior breeders and adult breeders as well! I have grown so much as a showman and as a breeder from advice and suggestions I have been given from the judges and fellow breeders. I'm proud to belong to the Myotonic Goat Registry because it is a great group of people who want to preserve the breed and support other breeders.

After completing school I will definitely continue being a Myotonic goat breeder. I also plan to become a Conservation Officer.



Best Holiday Photo

If you havent yet submitted your Best Holiday Photo yet for the facebook photo contest, click on over to the MGR facebook group and enter your goat(s)! This contest is open to current MGR members only and ends December 22nd! Thank you to Lisa, Renee, Heidi, Kathy, Staci and Tahra for letting me use your pictures in the newsletter!





Myotonic Goat Registry
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The Myotonic Goat Registry was formed in 2005 as a sole ownership registry by Gene McNutt with input from an initial Board of Advisors made up of Dr. Phil Sponenberg and Barbara Roberts. The current Board of Advisors includes Dr. Phil Sponenberg, Cindy Bene, Eve Williams and Anna Garrett. The owner and Board of Advisors will make decisions concerning the registry and its procedures. This method of governance is meant to provide Myotonic Goat breeders with a registry that will not have frequent changes, and will have the longevity and consistency needed to successfully promote the Myotonic Goat breed, while at the same time make it responsive to the needs and wishes of the breeders. In 2009, Gene retired and the registry was sold to Tara Lawrence. As the Myotonic Goat Registry grows, additional Board of Advisor members may be added in order to more broadly represent the breeders. The owner, along with the Board of Advisors, will be responsible for providing for its own replacements and/or expansions.

The Myotonic Goat Registry takes into consideration all breeders, from pet owners to commercial meat growers. Regardless of which aspect of this breed appeals to you, the Myotonic Goat Registry is the place for all breeders to register their Myotonic Goats.

The Registry will help breeders promote their goats through sales, shows, and advertising, and will educate the public about the Myotonic Goat and its usefulness in a variety of settings.